What is claimed is:

1. A radiographic image conversion panel, comprising at least one photostimulable phosphor layer, wherein a strength ratio of a peak at a luminescence wavelength of 440 nm in an ultraviolet ray excitation wavelength of 274 nm of a photostimulable phosphor before heating the one photostimulable phosphor layer at 400°C to that after the heating is within ±10%.

2. The panel of claim 1, wherein the photostimulable phosphor layer contains a photostimulable phosphor which makes alkali halide represented by a general formula (1) a host, and the photostimulable phosphor layer is formed to have a thickness of 50 μm to 1 mm by spherical phosphor particles and a high molecular material,

$$M^1X \cdot aM^2X' \cdot bM^3X'' : eA \qquad (1)$$

where M^1 represents at least one alkali metal atom selected from atoms of Li, Na, K, Rb and Cs; M^2 represents at least one bivalent metal atom selected from atoms of Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Zn, Cd, Cu and Ni; M^3 represents at least one trivalent metal atom selected from atoms of Sc, Y, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, Al, Ga and In; X, X′ and X′′ represent at least one halogen atom selected from atoms of F, Cl, Br and I; A is at least one metal atom selected from respective atoms of Eu, Tb, In, Ce, Tm, Dy, Pr, Ho, Nd, Yb, Er, Gd, Lu, Sm, Y, Tl, Na, Ag, Cu

and Mg; and a, b and e satisfy $0 \leq a < 0.5$, $0 \leq b < 0.5$ and $0 < e \leq 0.2$.

3. The panel of claim 2, wherein the photostimulable phosphor contained in the photostimulable phosphor layer is CsBr:Eu.

4. A method for manufacturing the radiographic image conversion panel of claim 1, comprising:

heating a photostimulable phosphor raw material at a vacuum degree of 1×10^{-2} to 1×10^{-1} Pa and a temperature of 400 to 700°C for 1 to 30 hours;

cooling an evaporation source rapidly; and

further heating the evaporation source cooled.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the evaporation source is heated at 700 to 900°C.